



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to one who would understand all that has been accomplished by the war. As it is, teachers of recent history owe a great obligation to Professor Scott for assembling so much useful information in so readable form and in so small space.

ROBERT CARLTON CLARK,
University of Oregon.

The Human Costs of the War. By HOMER FOLKS. Illustrated with photographs by Lewis W. Hine. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1920, 326 pp.

"On the evening of November 11, 1918, while laughing, singing, shouting, kissing crowds were pushing one another on the boulevards," Homer Folks left Paris for Italy and the Balkans with a special commission to make a study for the Red Cross of the conditions in the countries which had been devastated by the war.

With a staff of distinguished experts drawn from the personnel of the Red Cross in Europe, Mr. Folks made his way with extreme difficulty through the devastated areas of Italy, Albania, Serbia, the Russian front, France and Belgium. The volume is an attempt to give an estimate and impression of the costs of the war in the suffering of men, women and children. To use Mr. Folks' own language:

We have not considered the political changes produced or hastened by the war nor have we tried to deal with the change of public opinion. . . . Our effort, in substance, is to find out what sorts and conditions of men and women are living to take up the new tasks; whether they are stronger or weaker, more numerous or fewer, more fit or less so. There is but one answer—the harm done to the white races by the war is unprecedented, many-sided, deep seated, incapable of exact measurement and truly terrifying.

The volume is an effort to state wholly dispassionately the facts as to the exact effects of this particular war upon the men, women and children of Europe. It is not prompted by any desire to influence any pending matter, or support any policy or theory. It is in no sense for or against anything. . . . The obvious facts are, however, that the war has gone much deeper into the fabric of human life than one who has lived during the war on this side of the Atlantic can easily understand. . . . If this study presents a terrible picture of the state of European peoples at the end of the war, the picture ought to surprise no one. It is the essence of war to produce such results. That was the intention of war-makers. Each side was trying to do just these things to the other, and both measurably succeeded. . . . This study, in a sense shows only that both sides

waged an effective war: that the Allies were so effective that the Central Powers could not go on. But the Central Powers also inflicted widespread and terrific suffering and loss; how widespread and how terrible it is the purpose of this volume to indicate.

The work is divided into eleven chapters, with a brief appendix outlining the survey of conditions and needs of the suffering populations in belligerent countries. The first two chapters after the introduction are devoted to Serbia; the next to France, Italy, Greece, in order; chapter eight discusses the effects of the war on children, and is written as only Mr. Folks could write it. Chapter nine pictures conditions among war exiles and the heart-rending scenes of home-coming. Chapter ten is devoted to the study of the extent to which disease has been increased by the war, and the reverses which have been given to work for improvement of health in the devastated countries. Chapter eleven constitutes an overwhelming indictment of war from the standpoint of civilization. It will suffice to give here the chief section headings of the paragraphs in this chapter.

Ten Million Homeless; Forty-two million enemy subjects; Sent into Slavery; Nine Million Soldiers Dead; Fifty Million Empty Cradles; War Diseases; A Submerged Continent; A Mortgaged Future; Continental Reconstruction and Nobody to do it.

Under the last heading Mr. Folks has made some practical suggestions. He says:

First: We can at least look the facts in the face . . . we can be patient with peoples who have carried, and who will have to carry for a long time burdens far beyond anything which have fallen to our lot. Instead of scolding our European partner in the world's reconstruction for not working faster, we must recognize that he is both sick and injured. . . . He is running a temperature daily. He needs treatment and sympathetic understanding rather than nagging. For the time we must carry the heavy end of the load; he carried it before we took hold.

Second: We can continue our emergency relief where needed.

Third: We can make larger and more adequate plans for permanent constructive relief in countries which have been hardest hit.

Fourth: We can recognize that European civilization . . . has passed through an unprecedented strain . . . and that in any case it could hardly stand another such strain in the near future.

The book is admirably written in the sympathetic vein and with the penetrating insight of the well-known leader of American child welfare work of this generation. No better choice could have been made by the Red Cross for this study than the writer of this volume. It is a restatement, to be sure, of the oft-told, harrowing tales of the war, but this time told in an objective and coherent fashion. It is probably by the very facts it contains the most telling sociological indictment of the war which has yet appeared. Homer Folks has placed friends of the modern humanitarian movement still further in his debt.

PHILIP ARCHIBALD PARSONS,
Portland School of Social Work,
University of Oregon.

The Rising Tide of Color. By LOTHROP STODDARD. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921.

White world supremacy is threatened. The colored world, long restive under white political domination, is being welded by the most fundamental of instincts, the instinct of self-preservation, into a common solidarity of feeling against the white man. Such in brief is the thesis presented by this book. In support of his position the author lays down certain fundamental postulates. The first of these is that race consciousness is the most fundamental and compelling force in human evolution. A second is that each race type possesses a special set of characteristics, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual which are transmitted unchanged from generation to generation. Finally that intermarriage, even among branches of the same race, does not result in amalgamation. The different race characteristics remain distinct in the mixed offspring.

So far as the dictum of race solidarity is concerned, the recent war was a tragic refutation of its existence within the white race, as the author freely admits. Nor is it clear that there is any greater solidarity among the different branches of the yellow and brown races. Certain it is that the Chinese do not welcome the domination of the Japanese any more than they do white domination. The solidarity of the brown race, even when fortified by the religious bond of Islamism, was not particularly in evidence in the late war.

In emphasizing the racial factor in history the author has failed to point out the significance of other factors. It is true that he realizes the tremendous importance of the industrial